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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MONTANARI, DAVID A	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1632	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/645,546	KRUEGER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Montanari	1632	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

I. Claims 1-4, 14, 18, and 47 drawn to a method of treating neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated full length nucleic acid encoding TrkB, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

II. Claims 5-6, and 47 drawn to a method of preventing neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated full length nucleic acid encoding TrkB, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

III. Claims 7-10, 14, 18, and 49-50 drawn to a method of treating neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated nucleic acid anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkB, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

IV. Claims 11-12, and 49 drawn to a method of preventing neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated nucleic acid anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkB, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

V. Claims 14 and 18 drawn to a method of inhibiting the progression of a neuro-degenerative or developmental disorder by administering a vector comprised of isolated nucleic acid encoding full-length TrkB, an isolated nucleic acid encoding for anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkB, and isolated nucleic acid encoding for full-length TrkB and for anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkB classified in class 514, subclass 44.

VI. Claims 21-24, 34, 38, 51-52 drawn to a method of treating neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated full length nucleic acid encoding TrkC, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

VII. Claims 25-26, 51-52 drawn to a method of preventing neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated full length nucleic acid encoding TrkC, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

VIII. Claims 27-30, 34, and 38 drawn to a method of treating neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated nucleic acid anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkC, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

IX. Claim 31-32, drawn to a method of preventing neuro-degenerative disorders with isolated nucleic acid anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkC, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

X. Claims 34 and 38 drawn to a method of inhibiting the progression of a neuro-degenerative or developmental disorder by administering a vector comprised of isolated nucleic acid encoding full-length TrkC, an isolated nucleic acid encoding for anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkC, and isolated nucleic acid encoding for full-length TrkC and for anti-sense RNA for truncated TrkC classified in class 514, subclass 44.

XI. Claims 41-42, drawn to a method of inhibiting progression of a neuro-degenerative or neuro-developmental disorder by administering a polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in a neuron classified in class 514, subclass 44.

XII. Claims 43-44, drawn to a method of inhibiting progression of a neuro-degenerative or neuro-developmental disorder by administering a polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC in a neuron classified in class 514, subclass 44.

XIII. Claims 45-46, drawn to a method of inhibiting progression of a neuro-degenerative or neuro-developmental disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid full-length TrkB, and a second polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid full-length TrkC classified in class 514, subclass 44.

XIV. Claim 53, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

XV. Claim 54, drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform, classified in class 514, subclass 44.

Inventions I and II are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention II is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention I is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an

established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions I and III are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell.

Inventions I and IV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention I is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions I and V are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are not critical. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention I can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention V when levels are to be critically controlled.

Inventions I and VI are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions I and VII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention I is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions I and VIII are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions I and IX are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention I is to treat an established

neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions I and X are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention I can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions I and XI are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions I and XII are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions I and XIII are distinct. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative

disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions I and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions I and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention I is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions II and III are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention III is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and IV are distinct. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell.

Inventions II and V are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention II can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention V when levels are to be critically controlled. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention V is to inhibit the progression of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and VI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention VI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and VII are distinct. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions II and VIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention VIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and IX are distinct. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions II and X are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and

anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention II can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention X is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and XI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and XII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and XIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention II is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions II and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions II and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention II is for the prevention of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions III and IV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB

production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention III is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions III and V are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention III can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention V when levels are to be critically controlled.

Inventions III and VI are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions III and VII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention III is to treat an

established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions III and VIII are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions III and IX are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention III is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions III and X are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention III can be used where

TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions III and XI are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions III and XII are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions III and XIII are distinct. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions III and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention

XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions III and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention III is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB RNA, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions IV and V are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention IV can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention V when levels are to be critically controlled. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention V is to inhibit the progression of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and VI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to prevent a

neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention VI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and VII are distinct. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions IV and VIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention VIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and IX are distinct. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions IV and X are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention IV can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention X is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and XI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and XII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering

polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and XIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IV is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IV and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions IV and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IV is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkB, where TrkB production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkB levels in a target cell. Invention

XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions V and VI are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Thus, invention VI can be used where TrkB levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention V when levels are to be critically controlled.

Inventions V and VII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention V is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions V and VIII are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions V and IX are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention V is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions V and X are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells.

Inventions V and XI are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions V and XII are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the

progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions V and XIII are distinct. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions V and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions V and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention V is to the method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkB to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions VI and VII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels

are increased in a target cell. Invention VI is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VI and VIII are distinct. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions VI and IX are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention VI is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VI and X are distinct. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention VI can be used where TrkC levels do

not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions VI and XI are distinct. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VI and XII are distinct. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VI and XIII are distinct. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VI and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical

composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions VI and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VI is to a method of treating a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions VII and VIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention VIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VII and IX are distinct. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell.

Inventions VII and X are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding

TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention VII can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention X is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VII and XI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VII and XII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC in, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XII is to a treatment of an

established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VII and XIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention VII is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VII and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions VII and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VII is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a nucleic acid encoding TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions VIII and IX are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention VIII is to treat an established neurodegenerative disorder. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions VIII and X are distinct. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention VIII can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions VIII and XI are distinct. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VIII and XII are distinct. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is

reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VIII and XIII are distinct. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions VIII and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions VIII and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention VIII is for the treatment of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC RNA, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions IX and X are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where

TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Thus, invention IX can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention X is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IX and XI are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XI is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IX and XII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC in, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention

XII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IX and XIII are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention IX is to prevent a neurodegenerative disorder from occurring. Invention XIII is to a treatment of an established neurodegenerative disorder. The treatment of an established disease requires protocols different from those of prevention, or vaccination against a disease.

Inventions IX and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions IX and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention IX is to a method of preventing a neurodegenerative disorder by administering anti-sense TrkC, where TrkC production is reduced or inhibited, therefore reducing TrkC levels in a target cell. Invention

XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions X and XI are distinct. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Thus, invention XI can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions X and XII are distinct. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Thus, invention XII can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions X and XIII are distinct. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are

increased in a target cell. Thus, invention XIII can be used where TrkC levels do not need to be critically controlled. Invention X when levels of TrkC are to be critically controlled.

Inventions X and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions X and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention X is to the method of inhibiting the progression of a neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of nucleic acid and anti-sense TrkC to maintain particular ratios in target cells. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions XI and XII are distinct. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions XI and XIII are distinct. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are

increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions XI and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions XI and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XI is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkB in, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions XII and XIII are distinct. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell.

Inventions XII and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a

target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions XII and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering polypeptide that increases the amount of full-length TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions XIII and XIV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform.

Inventions XIII and XV are distinct because they are of separate uses. Invention XIII is to a method of inhibiting the progression of neurodegenerative disorder by administering a combination of a first polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkB, where TrkB levels are increased in a target cell, and a second polypeptide that increases the amount of TrkC, where TrkC levels are increased in a target cell. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Inventions XIV and XV are distinct. Invention XIV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkB isoform. Invention XV is drawn to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding double-stranded RNA specific for a truncated TrkC isoform.

Claims 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 link(s) groups I and II. The restriction requirement between the linked claims is subject to the nonallowance of the linking claim(s), claims 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20. Upon the allowance of the linking claim(s), the restriction requirement as to the linked inventions shall be withdrawn and any claim(s) depending from or otherwise including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) will be entitled to examination in the instant application. Applicant(s) are advised that if any such claim(s) depending from or including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) is/are presented in a continuation or divisional application, the claims of the continuation or divisional application may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Where a restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. *In re Ziegler*, 44 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

Claims 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40 link(s) groups III and IV. The restriction requirement between the linked claims is subject to the nonallowance of the linking claim(s), claims 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, and 40. Upon the allowance of the linking claim(s), the restriction requirement as to the linked inventions shall be withdrawn and any claim(s) depending from or otherwise including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) will be entitled to examination in

the instant application. Applicant(s) are advised that if any such claim(s) depending from or including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) is/are presented in a continuation or divisional application, the claims of the continuation or divisional application may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Where a restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. *In re Ziegler*, 44 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Montanari Ph.D whose telephone number is 1-571-272-3108. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amy Nelson can be reached on 1-571-272-0804. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Deborah Crouch

DEBORAH CROUCH
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1800/1638

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